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MILITARY

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INTERNAL (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

1. Leadership. After a very active period (Weeka No. 49 of Dec. 2), N.S.KHRUSHCHEV did not appear publicly for five days after the evening of Dec. 2 when he attended the final performance of the visiting Cuban ballet troupe at the Bolshoi theatre. Fairly reliable reports that he has been confined with a chest cold or "grippe" tended to be confirmed by his absence from the Dec. 7 Chinese-Soviet friendship meeting at the Moscow Sports Palace--an event he seems hardly likely to have missed had he been well and available. Additionally, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Eaton left Moscow without their promised interview with Khrushchev. They were told that Khrushchev was ill by Mrs. Khrushchev who entertained them at tea. Khrushchev reappeared on the scene in reports in the Dec. 9 press which noted that he saw Liu Shao-chi Dec. 7 and received UAR Vice President Amer Dec. 8.

During the course of an activity-filled week, all Moscow resident members and candidate-members of the Central Committee Presidium were seen publicly at least twice. In honor of her 50th birthday on December 7, Ye. A. FURTSEVA who is also USSR Minister of Culture, was awarded the Order of Lenin and flattered by a youthful full-page color picture in the weekly journal Ogenyek (No. 49, December). Large pictures of her also appeared in the central and regional press. Although such attention may boost her prestige in some quarters, publicity of this kind on important even decade birthdays (50 and beyond) is not unique. Before their demotion, similar honorific pictures and announcements were accorded to former Presidium members A.I.KIRICHENKO on the occasion of his 50th birthday (Pravda, Feb. 25, 1958) and to P.N. POSPELOV (who is now a Presidium candidate-member) on his 60th birthday (Pravda, June 20, 1958). The current attention to Madame Furtseva also serves as a useful propaganda reminder of the heights of responsibility and honor to which all Soviet women presumably may aspire.

2. Soviet Failure to Recover Latest "Spaceship" (UNCLASSIFIED) The customary heavy propaganda outburst which accompanied the TASS announcement of the successful launching December 1 of the "Third Soviet Spaceship-Sputnik" was terminated abruptly December 3 with the public admission that on recall to earth the satellite had gone into an unforseen trajectory and had "ceased to exist" on entering the denser layers of the earth's atmosphere. The subsequent silence on this subject has not been broken even to pay honor to the memory of the "spaceship's" canine passengers "Beauty Spot" and "Little Bee."

3. RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session Scheduled After Party Plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet Meeting: (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

According to a December 4 press announcement, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet will convene in Moscow December 26, thus following immediately on the heels of the USSR Supreme Soviet session which convenes December 20 and is expected to last three or four days. Like the USSR body, it probably will devote much of its time to consideration of the budget, 1960 economic plan achievements and 1961 plan goals, may follow up on agricultural topics raised at the CPSU Central

NOT CLASSIFIED

Committee Plenum scheduled to open December 13, and is likely to reindorse the Plenum's anticipated endorsement of statements of policy and position issued in the name of the "November conference of representatives of communist and workers parties." (It will be recalled that the December 1957 CC Plenum adopted a position "On the Results of the Conference of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties.")

4. Observance of Constitution Day: (UNCLASSIFIED)

Although given prominent attention in the press, the anniversary of the 1936 "Stalin" Constitution on December 6 was somewhat eclipsed by the coverage of other events. Attacking the "so-called 'free world'" for distorting the essence of socialist democracy, Pravda editorialized on the Soviet citizen's understanding of "freedom" along such propaganda lines as: freedom from unemployment and poverty, freedom from racial and social oppression. Izvestiya deplored the "democracy for the rich" concept of the capitalist west. Generally, propaganda emphasized economic and social-security type "rights," and widely quoted the principle expressed in Chapter 1, article 12 of the Constitution: "He who does not work, neither shall he eat."

EXTERNAL - POLITICAL (CONFIDENTIAL)

5. Statement of Communist and Workers Parties: The Statement of the Conference of Representatives of Communist and Workers Parties, published in the Soviet press of Dec. 6, is similar to the 1957 Declaration which also gave a communist appraisal of the world situation and outlined tasks for communist parties throughout the world. The new document singles out the United States more sharply as the principal enemy and danger to the communist movement. This would place, formally at least, any effort by communist governments to conciliate conflicts with the United States in contradiction with communist world objectives, and appears to represent an accomodation of one of the main positions argued by the Chinese Communists in their ideological dispute with the Soviets. However, the new statement gives clear preference to the Soviet side on the argument on such questions as the role of war in advancing communist objectives, peaceful coexistence, and communes. Although the Soviets appear to have prevailed in more issues than the Chinese where the two were in conflict, there are many other passages in the statement which seem to reflect the Chinese Communist viewpoint, one of the most striking of these is the sharp criticism of the Yugoslavs.

The lack of clarity in the Statement on many questions makes it susceptible to divergent interpretations. Already there are signs that the meaning of certain passages is being construed differently by the Soviet and Chinese Communists. It is likely that the document is the result of tediously negotiated compromise; as such parties with divergent outlooks can subscribe to it.

DECLASSIFIED

There are a number of new concepts evolved in the 1960 Statement. Some of these evidently are designed to cover the rapidly developing change in the international status of former colonial areas in Africa and elsewhere. There also appears to have been some change in the role accorded to the Soviet Union and to the Soviet Communist Party in the world communist movement although this change is not clearly indicated. This emerges from the fact that the new statement does not once mention the standard phrase "socialist camp headed by the USSR." There also are alterations in the language calling for intra-party consultations which suggest that the system provided for in the 1957 Declaration is inadequate or was violated by one or more parties. The new statement contains the precise formulation of the 1957 document on the question of peaceful or violent seizure of power by communist parties. This issue may have been hotly contested at the communist parties' conference, inasmuch as it is related to the role of warfare in bringing about the establishment of communist power.

Most of the delegations represented at the conference of communist parties left the Soviet Union shortly after publication of the information communique which was published on December 2 and which signaled that the conference had ended.

6. Liu Shao-Chi State Visit: (OFFICIAL USE ONLY) After the conclusion of the Conference of Communist Parties, Liu Shao-Chi remained in the Soviet Union for an additional week. This visit assumed the character of an impromptu state visit. Liu visited Leningrad and Minsk and returned to Moscow on Dec. 6 for a final round of banquets, mass rallies, ballet performances, and the other traditional features of visits by heads of states to Moscow. Although the speeches of Liu Shao-Chi and Brezhnev, who accompanied him throughout most of his trip, obviously tried to present a public image of tight Sino-Soviet solidarity, there were certain points and emphases in speeches that suggest that differences over important questions remain as wide as they were before the conference began. This was notably true with respect to the differences over communes and the role of war. Liu's speeches were also more anti-US in tone than Brezhnev's. A probably significant omission in the speeches by both Liu and Brezhnev was any reference to Taiwan, suggesting that this issue continues to be a sensitive one in Moscow-Peiping relations. On Dec. 8 Pravda made the usual gesture of printing the full text of an editorial from the Peoples Daily from the previous day, probably was in honor of Liu's visit. The editorial concerned was primarily a comment on the 1960 statement and secondarily on Sino-Soviet solidarity. It paralleled a similar editorial of Pravda's on Dec. 7. The differences in emphasis in these two editorials provide a useful basis for comparison of how the Soviets and Chicoms will interpret the new document. One of the most striking divergencies is in the treatment of the relative danger to communist parties from revisionism and dogmatism and also the role of Yugoslavia.

7. High-Level Visits: The presence of Cyrus Eaton and his wife in Moscow coincident with the Sixth Pugwash Conference was widely used in Soviet propaganda in support of the USSR's disarmament proposals. The Eatons were received by a number of top Soviets, including Mrs. Khrushchev, Kozlov, Furtseva, Polyansky, and Zhukov, and also appeared on television. Day-by-day

Soviet press accounts of the Pugwash meeting itself were largely confined to listing the papers presented. The final press report was also factual and restrained, suggesting that the meeting had provided little in the way of exploitable propaganda material. Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia continued his extensive tour of Siberia, while UAR Vice President Amer visited Stalingrad and Kiev. Amer was received by Khrushchev Dec. 8. Brazilian Vice President Goulart and his party arrived in Moscow Dec. 5 and then left Dec. 8 for Leningrad. There were no indications whether he intended to visit the CPR after his Soviet tour. On Dec. 4 the Moroccan military delegation headed by General Belkassem left for home. No report on the results of the Moroccan visit appeared in the press. A US group arrived for discussions with the Soviets on the New York 1964 World Fair. The Cuban delegation headed by Che Guevara returned to Moscow Dec. 8 after visiting the CPR, Outer Mongolia, North Vietnam, and North Korea.

8. Congo: The note of growing optimism detectable in Soviet press coverage following Lumumba's escape from Leopoldville was quickly replaced by one of chagrin on his capture by Mobutu elements. The UN, and Hammarskjold in particular, was castigated for failure to protect Lumumba, and the familiar charges against US and Belgian "imperialism" were redoubled. Lumumba was pictured as the victim of savage beatings and the slogan "free Lumumba" began to appear with ever greater frequency in the press.

The Dec. 6 Soviet government statement on Congo developed the propaganda themes mentioned above but was notably cautious in its concrete proposals, which once more called for UN action in resolving the Congo crisis and gave no hint of possible Soviet unilateral moves. Moscow clearly intended to use the latest turn of events in Congo to win support in the UN in the colonialism debate and foster the image of the USSR as the true friend of the new African states. (The Soviet Security Council veto on Mauritania -- see below -- seemed likely to cause Moscow difficulties on this point). The Dec. 6 statement was notable for the frank, if generalized, discussion of internal Congolese divisions as well as differences among Asian and African states over Congo. It seemed that Moscow was concerned to explain away its failures in Congo to the Soviet public, which has undoubtedly been confused and puzzled over the USSR's role in the kaleidoscopic changes of the past months.

The Soviet veto on the admission of Mauritania to the UN provided a classical example of the paramountcy of state interests in Soviet foreign policy. Clearly the possibility of winning Moroccan favor outweighed in Soviet calculations the disadvantage of alienating opinion in the new African states. The recent offer of jet military aircraft to Morocco and the presence of a high-level Moroccan military delegation in the USSR underlined the overriding Soviet interest on the issue and provided the background for Soviet conduct on the Mauritania issue.

9. Sihanouk Visit: Norodom SIHANOUK concluded the Moscow stage of his state visit to the USSR on Dec. 1. Since that time he has been traveling in Eastern Siberia, en route to Ulan Bator and Peiping. A joint communique was issued Dec. 3 in which the Soviets promised technical training school to Cambodia as a gift and pledged assistance and credit for a hydroelectric station.

mineral resources surveys and a commitment to expand trade. The communique and public statements by Sihanouk provided the Soviets with a general endorsement of Khrushchev's UNGA performance, and anti-Western formulations on the question of liquidation of foreign bases and "foreign intervention in Laos." On a number of other major Soviet propaganda themes the communique and public statements expressed Cambodian support which has already been exploited by the Soviets, but which Sihanouk might argue adhered to the principles of neutrality. Among these latter were statements of support for peaceful coexistence, total disarmament, liquidation of colonialism, the reorganization of the UN and a call for UN membership for Communist China and Outer Mongolia.

10. Korea: The Soviet press published a declaration of the Soviet Government "On the Peaceful Unification of Korea." This document endorses the confederation proposals made by the North Korean regime last summer and calls for the participation by the North Koreans as well as the ROK in the forthcoming discussion of the Korean item at the UN. The declaration repeats the familiar communist demand for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and also asks for the dissolution of the UN's commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea. The declaration was obviously issued in anticipation of US discussion of Korea in the near future.

MILITARY

(Negative)

FOR THE AMBASSADOR:

Boris H. Klosson
Counselor for Political Affairs

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